

Alumni, Come Home

For the alumni of Loyola College, the good-time day (and night) of the year is quickly approaching. On Alumni Homecoming Day, Saturday, October 17, many of Loyola's graduates will return to their campus for a full schedule of athletic and social activities highlighted by the Homecoming Dance, which will rekindle the "spirit" of the Old January Alumni Dance.

At 2:15, Loyola meets Georgetown University, a traditional rival, in a soccer game on the Col-

lege Field. Loyola's victory or defeat will be celebrated or mourned during the Happy Hour reception for alumni, which follows the game. Time out for dinner, and then the Alumni Homecoming Dance will be held from 9:00 p.m. to 1:00 a.m. in the Loyola gymnasium. Music in the gym will be provided by the "Notations;" and in the adjoining Andrew White Student Center, Loyola's alumni-of-the-future will groove on the sounds of "Dryed Ice."

'A VISION' BECOMES A REALITY

Father Sellinger, in his address, "The Future is a Vision," given to the faculty last spring, suggested that we "... give substance to our claim to be an intellectual community ..." and "... devote each month ... to campus-wide discussion of a particular paperback book or substantive article." This challenging program had its formal beginning at the Fall Honors Convocation. The first discussion period will be devoted to the topic "The Changing Strategy of Political Campaigning" and will conclude with the appearance of Joe McGinnis, author of *The Selling of the President—1968*, at Notre Dame on November 10 in a talk jointly sponsored by Loyola, Mt. St. Agnes and Notre Dame. The discussion preceding the appearance of Mr. McGinnis will center around two books—Mr. McGinnis' own book and Theodore White's *The Making of the President—1968*. Paperback copies of these books will be available in the Bookstore. Films, other talks and discussions will be arranged to promote campus-wide discussion of the topic. All students, faculty and administrators are urged to become involved in this program and to actively participate in formal and informal discussions of the topics. Check the Maryland Hall Bulletin Board for continuing program details.

R.S.A. Holds Elections

On September 29, 1970 the Resident Student Association (RSA) held elections for the 70-71 school year. The offices open were RSA president, vice-president, treasurer, and secretary from each dormitory. These elections involved only the residents students of Loyola.

Many interested resident students competed in the race for the various offices. The election results are as follows:

President—Bob Seabolt '71

Vice-Pres. (Hammerman) — John Hogan '72

Vice-Pres. (Butler) — Dan Raley '71

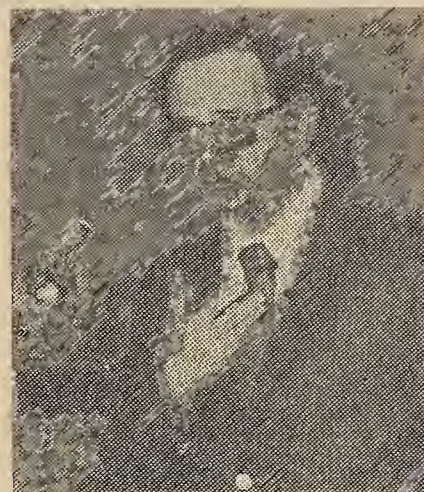
Secretary—Mike Koontz '71

Treasurer—John Schissler '74

It will be the job of these newly elected RSA officers to represent resident students in the Student Government and the Student Personnel Office. Also, it will be their job to see that Loyola's dorm students have a social life comparable to a university, especially at a "city oriented" college like Loyola.

Dr. Wood Keynotes Ceremony As Students Receive Honors

The Annual Fall Honors Convocation was held on Monday, October 5 in Cohn Hall. The featured speaker was Dr. Geoffrey Wood who spoke on "Loyola College in the Age of Aquarius." Dr. Hans Mair, J. Brian Smith and Mr. Stuart Evett commented with informal remarks of their own. Fr. Sellinger opened the convocation with a brief talk about Loyola and the education here being in a state of change. Father Sellinger cited examples from a recent book: *Future Shock*.



DR. WOOD

He also stated that this convocation was an example of the changes that are being affected here. Father said, "... this is an attempt to get everyone involved ..." And the convocation most certainly was.

The most impressive speaker of that Monday afternoon was Dr. Wood. To say that Dr. Wood was excellent would be a gross understatement. He enlarged upon the secular and the religious aspects in a Catholic college in the U.S. today. To this reporter some of his 'post-conciliars' and 'pre-conciliars' were a bit confusing. But his solutions for the Catholic colleges of 1970 were most impressive.

Dr. Mair spoke about the need for a regard for the language and a sense of humor when dealing with the ideas that Dr. Wood proposed.

J. Brian Smith, a student, gave a defense of today's youth and their concern for humanity. Because of the defensive nature of his material, this reporter heard Mr. Smith's ideas as being articulate but inappropriate at the time. (Mr. Smith was awarded the LEE GOLD MEDAL FOR ORATORY and his presentation proved his merit.)

Mr. Evett started his remarks by giving us the story about two monsters that his children believed in. He went on to give Biblical and literary examples of this cosmos and how we are all one with ourselves and with the world.

Fr. Salmon closed the ceremony with a blessing that called for Loyola to be a "community worthy of our name." Tracy Geraghty was Master of Ceremonies and Dr. Francis McGuire awarded the medals. Below is a list of recipients.

THE SUSAN MURPHY GOLD MEDAL, founded in 1901 by Dr. Francis P. Murphy, in memory of Susan Murphy, is awarded to the student in Sophomore year who attains the highest average in all courses. This year the recipient is DAMIAN EDWIN BIRCHES.

THE RYAN GOLD MEDAL, founded in 1881 by Rev. Abram J.

Ryan, "The Poet Priest of the South," is awarded to the student in Freshman year who attains the highest average in all courses. This year the recipient of the award is THOMAS JOSEPH SCHAP.

THE PALMA NOBILIS MEDAL, founded in 1950, is awarded to the student who attains the highest grade in a competitive examination in Latin. This year the recipient of the award is LEO FRANCIS BEHRENDT.

THE LEE GOLD MEDAL FOR ORATORY, founded in 1880 by Mrs. Josephine Lee, is awarded to the student who is judged winner on the basis of his composition and delivery in the annual Lee Oratorical Contest. This year the recipient is J. BRIAN SMITH.

THE MYERS GOLD MEDAL, founded in 1897 by William P. Myers, is awarded to the student who attains the highest average in Philosophy. This year the recipient of the award is EDWARD FREDERICK LEHMAN.

THE JOSEPH V. CONNOR GOLD MEDAL, founded in 1965 by Mr. Gilbert Kenna in honor of Joseph Vincent Connor, is awarded to the student in Junior year who attains the highest average in all courses. This year the recipient is THOMAS JOSEPH MAY.

THE JULIUS HOFFMAN MEMORIAL MEDAL, founded in 1961 for excellence in intermediate German, is awarded this year to JEFFREY IRA AMDUR.

THE SILVER MEDAL for excellence in Intermediate French is awarded this year to ROBERT FRANK URBANSKI.

THE SILVER MEDAL for excellence in Intermediate Spanish is awarded this year to JOHN PAUL GROUND.

THE GRINDALL GOLD MEDAL, founded by Dr. Charles S. Grindall, is awarded to the Junior student who attains the highest average in all Psychology courses. This year the recipient of the award is FREDERICK JOSEPH CUSIMANO.

THE ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY AWARD, founded in 1955 by the Chief of Military History, United States Army, is awarded to the cadet who attains the highest average in Military History. This year the recipient is PAUL E. PHILLIPS, II.

DISTINGUISHED MILITARY STUDENTS — The following cadets are awarded scrolls this year: DANIEL EDWARD SCHULTZ, JR., and EUGENE FRANCIS JENDREK, JR.

SENATE DEFEATS BILL FOR COMMISSION ON PUBLICATIONS

On Wednesday, September 30, the Student Senate met in the Faculty Dining Room. Two new members of the Senate were sworn in: Fred Raab and John Hogan. Leo Behrendt was designated as President pro tem of the Senate.

Leo will run the Senate meetings in Tracy Geraghty's place and is third in line of succession to the SG Presidency.

Leo passed out copies of the new constitution, which he said would fill the agenda for the next few months.

The order of business for September 30 was originated by Ken Huber '73, who introduced a bill (see below) "to establish a permanent College Commission on Student Publications." A heated discussion ensued: the present editors of the school's publications came to the meeting to air their vehement disapproval to the bill. Ken

defended his bill by saying that it did not mean censorship. Christopher George, editor of the campus literary magazine, countered by saying that the student publications at Loyola were "not *Argus*" (referring to the University of Maryland publication that earlier this year sponsored a pornography contest). Tom Thornton, head of the Literary Society, stated that the bill was, "an insult to my taste ... it would drive the school deeper back into the Victorian Age." John Smachlo, editor of this year's improved *Greyhound*, said that he would rather have no publications than have those that were censored.

The discussion raged on for over one half hour and when the fur was done flying, the bill was voted down: 10 opposed and 4 in favor. Thank you Student Senate for your enlightened perceptions.

The Greyhound

Vol. XLIV, No. 5 Loyola College—Baltimore, Md. October 12, 1970

Ruff Reports . . .

It is the purpose of the Presidents to Presidents Conference to help break down, in some small way, the walls which are slowly rising around us. To listen, to communicate, to understand. These are our goals. But no one should overestimate the soothing effects of these factors. Contrary to popular myth greater communication may, in fact, only lead to a firmer conviction that the other party is indeed wrong and should be opposed. In some cases, it is true, the communication will lead to understanding and understanding to sympathy but in just as many instances it will not. It is our hope that the participants here will arrive at some 'modus vivendi' for the seven and one-half million college students across America or even for the ones represented here.

—excerpted from "The Concept Behind the Presidents to Presidents Conference"

by Jim Ruff

During the weekend of September 25, 1970, Mr. Stephen McNierney, Academic Vice-President, and myself attained a three day, "Presidents to Presidents Conference" at the Sheraton-Park Hotel in Washington, D.C. The Conference was sponsored by the Association of Student Governments.

The Conference presented some of the Nixon Administration's key personnel. Included on the agenda were Melvin Laird, Secretary of Defense, Attorney General John Mitchell, Selective Service Director Curtis Tarr, Secretary of the Interior Walter Hickel, Steven Hess, Chairman of the White House Conference on Children and Youth, Wm. H. Sullivan, Deputy Secretary for East Asian & Pacific Affairs and Dr. Terrell Bell, Acting Commissioner of Education.

Laird lousy

Because of his position as Secretary of Defense, Melvin Laird had nothing worthwhile to say to the 700 college and university and S.G. Presidents, and vice versa.

The question answer period degenerated into a worthless shouting match.

Sec. Hickel was well-received, but only because of his enviable position as chief environmental clean-up expert. He, too, had very little to say. The Acting Commissioner of Education, Dr. Terrell Bell, proved that he couldn't even act the part by giving undoubtedly one of the most useless speeches of the weekend. Carl Hess gave one of the better talks of the Conference as he pointed out that two of the major reasons for campus problems are that the faculty are not student-oriented and that students are ignorant of the roles and responsibilities of faculty and administrators.

Mitchell, Tarr excellent

Attorney General Mitchell and S.S. Director Tarr were the most impressive as they met the issues head-on. Mr. Mitchell was able to answer questions with facts concerning issues like environment, integration, and the "no-knock" policy. Curtis Tarr laid on the line his opposition to the 2-S deferment and did not back away from supporting his belief. William Sullivan gave a non-dramatic, but extremely well organized, historic picture of post WW2 Asia. It had nothing to do with college problems but it was the most scholarly presentation of the weekend.

Although the Conference gave some insight into campus problems, in general, it was a disappointment because too many of the S.G. Presidents were more interested in international problems than in campus problems. As one speaker at the Conference put it, "students should be interested in politics, Student Governments should be interested in the campus." Unfortunately, the S.G. Presidents that attended the Conference were also students; and as S.G. Presidents they were not big enough to set aside this conflict of interests and get down to the business of helping their campus.



Editorial

S. G. (d. 1970)

As one of the only free spirits left on this terribly dry campus of Loyola College, we take it upon ourselves to deny the existence of student government at Loyola. In similar fashion we deny the existence of that fleshy body of elected officials which once purported to be a student senate. Here are several reasons for our taking this action. Basically it is our firm belief that this is not the age of the "student government" as it has existed for centuries. We rather believe that it is the age of the "student initiative." Characteristic of this student initiative is a strong feeling of change evident in a powerful desire to break loose from the bondage and shackles imposed upon youth by our modern-day bureaucracy. The senate of Loyola College, as it once existed, served only as a major impediment to student development and awareness at a time demanding new thought and new ideas.

Sorry, Senator

On September 30, 1970 the student Senate held a meeting in the faculty dining room to discuss a proposal by Kenneth Huber that the censorship of student publications be put under the control of a committee of senators, appointees of the president of the student government, two faculty members, and the editors of the campus publications; that this committee oversee the elections of the editors of these publications, and that this committee has the power to dismiss an editor from his office.

The reason behind this, according to Mr. Huber and Mr. Ruff, was that a small issue of *Ignis*, the literary magazine, was censored by Dean Lavin last year. They also cited the troubles of the *Greyhound* over the last couple of years. They felt that censorship should be in the hands of the student government rather than the administration. They stated that they were trying to help. All censors are trying to help. Those three dear ladies on the Maryland Censorship Board are trying to help. They are trying to help decide for all the residents of Maryland what is or is not good taste. They are trying to help decide for the residents what is or is not moral and what the residents should or should not see. But they are doing this according to their own set of standards. The question I put to Mr. Huber is one of rights. Who has the right to decide what is tasteful or moral for someone else?

Another reason they espoused was that the board could be a champion for the publications. But suppose the board decided against an editor? Should he be dismissed because his standards of morality and taste differ from the board's?

In proposing this motion Mr. Huber overlooked the fact that the *Greyhound* has since solved its problem. He overlooked the fact that the publications have moderators. Would it not be an insult to a moderator to have his taste and judgment questioned?

During the debate on the motion, Tracy Geraghty, the president of the Senate, proposed that, if censorship be discussed at all, the discussion should be to *prohibit* the censorship of publications by *anyone, students, faculty, or administration*. This was truly the most productive comment made during the meeting. It would seem a shame that the Senate would even consider such a conservative proposal after fighting so hard for the liberalization of school regulations in other areas of campus life.

We thank those on the senate who voted for the defeat of the measure, and especially Mr. Geraghty for his foresight. Foresight is a rare quality on this campus, but the defeat of the bill was truly a giant step in the right direction.

M. J.

It was inevitable that this moment would come. Youth must replace the aged, just as life must replace a stagnant pool of automations. We call upon you new, Students of Loyola, to realize the horrendous inadequacies of your now defunct student government, as you breathe the polluted air of the Age of Aquarius.

We propose that you prepare yourselves at Loyola, not to enter the presently existing outside world but rather to enter the inevitable world to come. And we suggest that an honest self-reflection on the part of each individual will reveal (in the very least) a serious doubt as to the competence of the late student government.

It gives us great honor therefore to declare that the student government no longer exists on this campus, and that you the students are the Loyola College Students Initiative!

J. S.

Letters, etc. —

Dear Members of the Loyola College Community:

This year the LSSA (Loyola Students for Social Action) has expanded its program through the cooperation of Mt. St. Agnes College. In the past Loyola and Mount students have worked together in many projects. This year we are working for a total merger of activities. The Mount has begun many new programs in which Loyola students are encouraged to participate. Loyola students are needed as tutors, teachers' aids, swim instructors, community organizers, Red Cross volunteers, and any area in which students are able to help. Loyola students are needed to work in hospitals, homes for the emotionally disturbed, neighborhood centers and many other institutions. There have been numerous groups which have asked Loyola and the Mount to participate in their programs.

The LSSA urges Loyola students who desire to assist in community involvement activities to contact our office in the Student Center (U-18).

Sincerely,
Greg Buchness '71

Mr. Huber's Bill

In order to foster more efficient operation of the student publications, be it resolved that the Student Government endorses the following proposal:

That we establish a permanent College Commission on Student Publications. This Commission shall consist of two faculty members, elected by the faculty; the editor-in-chief of each publication; and four students, who shall be appointed by the SG President, with one being a Senator (who shall serve as Chairman of the Commission). No student, other than the editor-in-chief of the publications, who is currently involved in Campus Publications shall be a member of the Commission.

This Commission shall be responsible for the smooth operation of all Loyola student publications, with one of its primary responsibilities being to oversee the election of editors.

Should the normal operation of a publication be interrupted, the Commission shall determine what steps, if any, are necessary to correct the situation. With the approval of the Senate, the Commission shall have the authority to remove an editor.

This Commission shall be the only body empowered to judge the appropriateness of any aspect of a publication (i.e. literature, art work, photography), and shall act in such

"My staff is eminently qualified. All of us have been on tours (one or more) in Vietnam."

—Colonel Bruce Petree

The *Greyhound*, Sept. 21, 1970
Opposition to ROTC arose along with the Free Speech Movement at Berkeley. It has continued through the years with oscillating popularity and has at one time or another touched almost every college or university campus throughout the United States. This opposition seems to center around two points: 1) opposition to what was formerly called the Vietnam War and what is now the Indochina War and the part ROTC plays in supplying the Army with troops to continue what is believed to be an unjust and immoral war, and 2) opposition to the academic standing granted to ROTC on most colleges and university campuses. Finally this controversy has begun to come to Loyola College, where

ROTC exists in a particularly strong form with all of its abuses.

Colonel Robert Pell, head of ROTC at Harvard, said in 1968 that ROTC trained officers, "Fill 85 percent of the required annual input needed to provide the junior leaders for today's troop units." There has been no indication that the situation has greatly changed since 1968. ROTC officers are, therefore, necessary to fill in the Army's chain of command. Without them the Army would be, at least temporarily, severely crippled, and, as a result, the war in Indochina would be forced to a grinding halt. Colonel Pell confirmed this by stating that the abolition of ROTC all over the country would in fact severely hamper the war effort.

The 1970-71 Loyola College catalog states:

"The primary objective of the U.S. Army's Reserves Officers' Training Corps program at Loyola College is to prepare selected students who are motivated toward military service for further development as junior officers in the U.S. Army. The program is totally elective. . . ." All courses are offered for credit, and the instructors of the courses are classified as Professor or Assistant Professor of Military Science. It would seem an insult to faculty as well as students to be associated with a program in which is dictated by the Department of Defense, are given with little or no consideration the same ranks as men in the various academic fields are given; when only one of the officers listed in the 1970-71 catalog has any advanced degree, and, moreover, have not earned any degree in the area they teach.

The above examples simply skim over the top of the controversy, yet they speak clearly. ROTC at Loyola College is aiding the war effort, and it is a prime offender of a rank system which becomes unjust to men who have spent their lives in learning and teaching and are truly a part of the academic world. ROTC in its present form, then, would seem completely out of place on a college campus.

Moderate anti-ROTC feeling, then, seems to be a more productive approach to changing the status of ROTC, and the faculty seems the key to this moderate approach; for it is necessary that for any change in the status of ROTC to be effected the faculty and students must unite to correct the abuses.

Should ROTC be banned completely? Opinions differ as to this also, but the more moderate approach of reducing ROTC to an extra-curricular activity seems to be saner. Certain students will have an interest in the military even after credit has been removed, and other students will want to take ROTC because of their status in the draft lottery. These students must be recognized. But their ROTC training should not interfere with academic pursuits. It should be on the level of a dramatics society or a school newspaper—simply to develop interests which are not strictly academic or to educate a person as to a post-academic career.

Loyola College students have the wealth of experience supporting them. They have learned from the excesses of SDS and the stubbornness of college administrators. As with any change, must be accomplished through hard work, but the path to the solution of this problem is well lighted.

—Publius

a capacity only after a formal complaint has been filed with the Chairman of the Commission by any member of the Loyola College Community.

If the Commission deems such action necessary, they shall be authorized either to reprimand the offender(s), or to suspend or expel him (them) from the staff of the publication.

The first order of business of the Commission shall be to determine what type of action shall warrant such procedures.

Respectfully submitted,
Kenneth Huber

Dear Sir:

The removal of the Coke machines from the cafeteria and student lounge have caused some inconvenience for those students interested in only a cold drink. Instead of the quick machine, students have to deal with the food line and then the cashier line to buy a Coke. People up in the lounge have to go downstairs to get a drink. It is easy to see why the food service would want the machines removed, if it was their idea at all, but the profit motive should stop when it begins to inconvenience students. I hope that in the near future our friends the machines will be returned to their rightful places.

Sincerely,
Richard Storck

The Greyhound

The student publication of Loyola College. Published weekly during regular day sessions by Loyola College. The *Greyhound* is a publication by and for students, and the opinions expressed therein are not necessarily the views of the Administration. Official pronouncement by the Administration will be so designated.

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Sister Evelyn Speaks

An Interview With The Registrar

Question—What was the purpose of initiating a computer system in such a small college as Loyola?

Answer—The purpose of going to the computer was clearly defined by Father Kelly and his committee before I came to this college. In June of '69 the decision was made to go to the computer to cut down on the manual operation in this office. Also, plans had been made to put payroll, managerial, and business operations on the computer, it was thought that this would cut down on the cost.

Question—Does It?

Answer—I have no idea of the financial arrangements. But since we have our programmer and systems analyst on campus it cuts down the cost of the computer operation.

Question—Since the enrollment has dropped over the last couple of years, doesn't it seem that we have an excess of administrators and management personnel?

Answer—Enrollment has not dropped that significantly. If we were running the same operation as in the past, I would agree with you. But with the new operation, we need the personnel we now have. Last year, we were a bit topheavy in administration, but we have weeded it down to a functional necessity.

Question—In the beginning of the year there were a number of mishaps such as wrong classroom numbers on the schedule etc. Was this due to the new system?

Answer—No, there were only two instances where two classes were assigned to the same classroom. This was my mistake. The other errors were made because the faculty continues to operate under the old system. You know, "if a room is not large enough let's move to another room." I think this is part of the difficulty that we have experienced. We are very, very happy that we went through the dry run in spring. This has been of immense help to us. This is the first time that we are living through all divisions being on the computer. I would like to emphasize that the faculty and the students have been marvelous in their co-operation. I have been most impressed. I notice a great improvement of the new system over the old manual system. I would say that our greatest difficulty is the flexibility the faculty have taken in rearranging times, rooms, times, and schedules. Now, they still may enjoy this same flexibility, and we hope that they will, but there has to be an immediate communication with the registrar so that this can be reported to the computer. Otherwise, the students won't be in the right classes and when the gradesheets come out, the students won't be on the gradesheets.

Question—You mention communication with the registrar. One of the points brought up in the Middlestates evaluation was that the registrar at Loyola did not occupy the importance or professional standing that the office should have. Is there plans to change this?

Answer—I think that it has been changed. As the registrar here, I enjoy academic status. This is the first time that the registrar has had the privilege of academic status. I have lived in this whole thing before in a college that is suffering growing pains. Loyola is presently suffering growing

pains. It is in the process of growing up that you establish the status of your administrators. Before I came, as you know, there were three separate operations for the registrar, Evening, Graduate, and Day. Many of the people who were doing the function of the registrar were, in fact, secretaries working under the dean.

Question—When Father Burns left there was a large turn over in office personnel. Do you attribute this to the new system or loyalty to an old boss?

these yellow slips just to make certain there were no errors. We did this instead of sending them through the computer and allowing it to pick up the errors. A second place where we can improve is by testing in May or June, if possible, and getting as many as possible settled and programmed before orientation. The whole thing was done after the freshmen arrived on campus except those who were tested previously. We had no idea where

sional person. I did have fears about this when I first came because in particular many people still have an image of the nun they had in grammar school and some of those images are not too favorable. But I have found that my relationships with the students and the faculty have been very cordial. I see great hopes for Loyola.

Question—Do you think nun's being allowed to wear street clothes is an attempt to improve their status as professional people?



Answer—I think that it was a combination of people moving to better jobs and people retiring.

Question—Do you think that things will run better in the future?

Answer—Yes I do. I now have an excellent staff who works hard. As we go along we see what our mistakes were. We see where we can smooth our operation. For example, we have to get everything to the computer much sooner! After you pre-registered last May, we went over and over

they were to be placed and therefore I had to make out every schedule for every freshman myself.

Question—One final question, how do you feel about your arrival at Loyola?

Answer—I like it very much. I think that the college has great potential. I have been received formally and cordially by everyone from Fr. Sellinger down to the domestic help. The fact that I am a sister has not seemed to effect my acceptance as a profes-

sional person. I feel that the habit in many ways was a disadvantage because the person who you were dealing with was conscious of the habit. Whereas, contemporary dress allows the sister to emerge as a person, the person that she is. I have found that I receive no different treatment that I receive as a person no matter what dress I wear. I think that many people, as I said, hid behind the habit and enjoyed this respect which they received simply because of the clothes they were wearing instead of the type of human being they were.

"Performance"

by Chris George

"Performance" is not a film for the squeamish or the impressionable. I believe it will be very difficult for many people to sit completely through this feature film. I say this as a warning because, although I was not that much horrified by the movie, I can see that many will be shocked. "Performance" contains considerable sex (heterosexualism, lesbianism, masochism, sadism, etc.) and it has an overwhelming amount of violence. It contains just about everything that was until recently, "taboo" in the legitimate cinema.

"Performance" begins with the portrayal of the workings of a British racketeer. The man who carries out the "rough stuff" for the syndicate is Chas (James Fox), the protagonist. Quickly, we see Chas's ugly side as he pours acid onto the gleaming black paintwork of a Rolls Royce and cynically shaves the head of a chauffeur belonging to the man the mobsters find is currently in their way.

Chas is faced with the proposition of putting the pressure on an old friend, Joey—a bookie. He is at first horrified by the suggestion. And here, the camerawork is very clever. As the mobsters face Chas with the question, all the color slowly drains away from the picture, and for quite a few seconds we are left with a black and white screen. The camera then shifts to the fish-eye lens, and the gang leaders drift off into black oblivion. Chas, of course, has to comply and actually enjoys his role. This, I think, is a fault. It would have been better if Chas's rebellion had been continued, even if only hinted at during the following scenes.

The tables are turned when Joey and his men raid Chas's apartment; and amidst rooms heavily splashed with glossy red paint (honestly!), Chas is tortured. Chas shoots Joey — the screen freezing into a scarlet slow motion sequence as the victim is holed. With Joey dead, Chas becomes a fugitive. The main action of the film takes place while he is in hiding in a seedy lodging house.

On the billing over the door of the Charles Theatre, Mick Jagger — who plays Turner, the owner of the house — is said to be the star. It works out that James Fox has much more to do than the Rolling Stones lead singer. That's commercialism, I suppose.

Jagger isn't bad

Jagger does not do badly, but the problem is — he plays himself. I did not see "Ned Kelly." I wish I had because if his acting potential is really to be gauged it certainly must not be with him playing the role of another rock musician. My own view is that he ought to make a fine actor since he is visually and audibly one of the most exciting and engaging "pop" singers, as the British put it. Only for one or two glimpses in "Performance" do we see the wild, histrionic Jagger set loose — the Jagger that set thousands of female hearts aflame in 1964-66. Then he is really worth watching.

Naturally, the racketeers chase up to and catch up with Chas. Unfortunately, in doing so the film becomes even more violent and sex-ridden. "Performance" is not a picture for everyone. I would not recommend it except for those that are prepared for it. The film is rated 'X' and this certification is there to indicate what can be expected in the movie. I enjoyed the music, the sounds (wired tinkling and scratching sound effects) and the story, but the sadism is really, I must admit, a bit much. You have been warned!

Book Scene

by Tom Thornton

Pictures of Fidelman, by Bernard Malamud; Farrar, Straus & Goroux; \$5.95.

Arthur Fidelman, "a self-confessed failure as a painter," leaves his native Bronx behind to live immersed in the endless Art of Italy. He has convinced himself that his purpose in life is not art, but criticism of art; and so he comes to Rome under the pretense of writing a book on Giotto. Not for long. No sooner does Fidelman step off the plane than he is caught up in intrigues that drag him down to the perversion and decadence that ironically parallels the beauty of Rome's art treasures. But it is ugliness that saves him. The filthy beggar that steals his research papers also forces Fidelman to recognize his obligation as an artist. His creative juices commingle and flow with those biological ones in a series of adventures that ends in a passionate vision of life.

With *Pictures of Fidelman*, Bernard Malamud has slipped the brilliant but stifling narrative of *The Fixer*, *The Assistant* and *The Natural*. The book is subtitled, "An Exhibition," and that is what it is. Here are six "pictures" of Arthur Fidelman, and Malamud paints Man-as-Artist in all his naked passion for the essence of life.

In each portrait Fidelman embraces the passion of another and

thus discovers his own. But first he must go through hell, a hell that is both nightmare and fun-house. In the second picture, significantly entitled, "Still Life," Fidelman transforms himself into a priest by painting himself so, and finally completes the love act with the hairy beauty whose studio he shares. In the "Naked Nude" he involves himself in the theft of a masterpiece by Tiziano, in which the original and his phony are confused. On he goes to the depths of degradation, botching a masterpiece that would have been perfect if he hadn't tried to make it better. He takes up glass-blowing in Venice and homosexuality. But he does find love in the perverse and ugly, and art in his failure. A strange triumph, but undoubtedly true. The book ends:

Fidelman sailed from Venice on a Portuguese freighter.

In America he worked as a craftsman in glass and loved men and women.

Malamud's book is picaresque in form, his hero tragic in a funny sort of way. We look at these six pictures, painted in slashes and broad strokes, in fine lines and gobs, and see not a model but a reflection of the artist as a human being. It is Malamud's own masterpiece, a complete statement of the meaning of the creative act. It is his answer to the question that the beggar's ghost asks of Fidelman: "Why is art?"

Slipping The Discs

by Paul Heckle

If you haven't heard *Poco*, you're missing America's most exciting musical group. What is *Poco*? *Poco*, more or less, is the remnant of *Buffalo Springfield* which has "picked up the pieces" and given rise to a novel though genuine expression of music.

Poco is also the title of a record album by this group but it is more than an album, it's a friend. It's happy and casual sound is fun to listen to. The country screamin, howlin, and pickin is enough to make you want to stomp your feet, smack your knees, and spit. Moreover, *Poco's* down home country music celebrates life.

The *Poco* record isn't hard core Country and Western, but it is as close to it as it can get without being there. One attribute of the group is the harmony of its members' voices and instruments. Not one stagnant sound do they emit, each note is flowing and driving.

Poco, which is actually the group's second album, has the 'little bit of magic' in it which the first had. However, the second makes use of more electricity than the first, but *Poco* knows how to use the juice. Many groups today

are no more than deaf electrical technicians—tracking and retracking idiotic noises and calling it music. Not so with *Poco*, each selection is real music (you can even hum it). Also, the group employs more organ and piano in the second album which fits in fine.

The lyrics of Richie Furay and Jim Messina tell about human feelings. In addition, a Dallas Frazier county blues number, *Honky Tonk Downstairs*, is done by *Poco*. And everyone in *Poco* lends a hand in *El Tonto De Nadie*, *Regressa*. The group becomes cosmopolitan on this by blandening a latin flavor in with C&W and each member shows off his individual musical talents in this rendition which takes up almost the entire side of a record.

Poco has a problem — people are hostile towards this group without even listening to it. To begin with, some people are immediately turned off by the covers of both albums or by the flowered shirts which the members of *Poco* wear. Likewise, if they see the pedal-steel guitar under Rusty Young's name. Nevertheless, give the country boys a listen and I think you will like them.

TRANSCENDENTAL MEDITATION

As Taught by
Maharishi Mahesh Yogi

Anyone can begin to use the full potential of his mind in all fields of life. There is a way to expand the conscious mind, tap an inexhaustible reservoir of energy and creative intelligence, and bring fulfillment to life. The way, called Transcendental Meditation, is a scientific technique from man's ancient heritage. It is a safe, natural and spontaneous method for expanding the mind, and its works for everyone.

October 13th—12:15 P.M.
Maryland Hall—Room 200
Speaker—BOB CRANSON
Free Introductory Lecture



Booters Blank UMBC

by Chris George

Loyola's soccer team achieved a great 3-0 victory in the opening game of the season at UMBC on Saturday, October 3. Forward Butch Wittman scored a hat-trick in netting all three of the goals for the Hounds. This was a thoroughly deserved win for the strong-looking side from Loyola and a great start to the season.

Although the team is generally relatively small in stature, the players more than make up for this in skill. Freshmen Steve Myers, George Barry, and Tom Perrella, put up outstanding displays and appear to fit into the old set-up very well. Tom "Pepi" Perrella, especially, is a useful addition to the forward line. He should score a lot of goals in the following games. He was extremely unlucky with several fine shots on this outing.

The Loyola players (with shirt numbers) for most of the match were as follows:

Goalkeeper—

Jerry Geraghty

Fullbacks—

Rick Rukowicz	(20)
Mike Barry	(22)
Tom Giordano	(11)
Paul Myers	(28)
George Barry	(27)

Halfbacks—

Steve Myers	(38)
Denny Wit	(34)
Dave Wolf	(31)

Forwards—

Jimmy Loftus	(10)
Butch Wittman	(18)
Tom Perrella	(13)
Dave Weihs	(26)
Ty Smith	(17)

Loyola quickly took a commanding grasp of the game. Rick Rukowicz and Tom Giordano played efficiently in defense. The Hound attack was also on the lookout for goals early on. Within the first couple of minutes, Denny Witt smacked the cross-bar with a fierce shot after Smith had headed back a long Loftus cross from the right wing.

Wittman grabs one

In six minutes, Butch Wittman gave Loyola the lead with a great goal. Jimmy Loftus slipped him the ball on the edge of the penalty area and Butch wasted no time in driving the ball into the far corner of the net. This shot completely beat the UMBC goalie. The Hounds continued to pepper the home goal with shots during the rest of the half with Tom Perrella denied time after time.

Just before half-time, Butch Wittman scored again. This time, Steve Myers brought the ball down and tapped it to the forward's feet, 30 yards from goal. Butch sent in a long, curving, net-bound shot

which again left the opposition flat-footed.

In the second half, Loyola continued to retain their advantage. Junior Jerry Geraghty, in goal, had only a few saves to make from the well-contained UMBC attack. The main problem for the Hounds was up front, where the forwards continued to have ill-luck, losing out in the goal-mouth more often than not. Possession was usually Loyola's in mid-field with Denny Wit and Dave Wolf dispossessing the more erratic Maryland players. However, Tom Meyer in goal for UMBC prevented our men getting the tallies they deserved. This was so until three minutes from the end when Butch Wittman scored his third and last goal. Receiving the ball in midfield, Butch dribbled forward before unleashing another fine drive past the UMBC defense and into the net.

Repeat of '68?

Loyola College's soccer team again seems to be excellent this year. Better luck than they had in this game should give the college a lot of goals. Returning with last year's team—which finished second in the championships—virtually intact and with valuable additions, prospects look good for the first championship since the famed run of 1968.

The next game is at Evergreen, Wednesday, October 14 against Mt. St. Mary's Kickoff is set for 3:00 p.m.

The Great J. J. Checks Out

Janis Joplin, braless, gutty-voiced blues singer is dead. The singer was found in her apartment lying face down on the floor. The man on the radio said they found needle marks on her arm. The cause of death was unknown.

In the casebook of Rock and Roll, that loose labeled form of music that includes every type

of music from blues to folk to honk, she was certainly an oddity. Few female singers rise to the heights of stardom that she attained. Those that do are *nice girls* who go on to the easy music style. That's where Connie Francis is and where Dionne Warwick now resides. But Janis told the world that singing was a sex drive

with her. And the guys that came to her concerts didn't want to hold her hand. She once said that she would rather sing hard and tough and ruin her voice rather than sing soft and easy and last twenty years longer.

She grew out of the underground music with a group that had formally held concerts for Hell's Angels. She grooved on sex and devoured bottles of Southern Comfort.

A drop-out from a Texas high school, Janis told Dick Cavett that she was going to her tenth reunion to "freak out" all the straights. As harsh and fast as she seemed in concert, on television talk shows she came on soft and easy. Her major concerns were world peace and love, concerns that are held by many of the contemporary rock stars.

She made her mark because of concerts and album sales. This is contrary to the usual rise through single record sales, then an album, then concerts. She lasted for about two years and showed no sign of trailing off.

Many rock stars have been killed off in their prime. In the early days there was Buddy Holly, Richie Valens, and Eddie Cochran. Then there was Sam Cooke, Johnny Horton, Otis Redding, and Brian Jones. Last week Jimmy Hendrix. This week Janis Joplin.

The life of the rock singer is fast and hard—much like Janis' singing. The life of rock singers is almost sexual in its intensity and drive. The kicks are high, the emotions soar, and the time is limited. Two years is a long time to be on top. The exposure and money make rock stars instant celebrities and spokesmen for the youth. They are stormed at concerts, are followed by male and female groupies and are subject to nothing short of adulation. And behind it all is the shadow of death. Either death from speed or from the desertion of a fickle public. The reality of their lives is often the reverse of the appearance of their lives.

Is Muldoon The Orc Really A Radiclib?

by Nigel Norbort

At the Fall Honors Convocation, Dr. Wood delivered a fine speech on more soul food in the cafeteria. Following his speech was a groovy speech by Dr. Mair on the topic of saving the language. Man, he was speakin' my language. He was right on. I mean, you know, that guy can rap. He went on about how speech was bein' destroyed and we should try to save it. Well, baby, that blew my mind. I mean, that's where it's at. It's what's happening. The action is with language. From now on my banner is with speech. It's my thing. I'm gonna get my head straight and take some language courses. I'm bananas for language. My motto from now on is, "It's my trick, rhe tor ic."

Secondly, Dr. Mair spoke on the subject of the lack of a sense of humor in modern society. Followed by an excellent speech by Jay Brian Smith which was reminiscent of John Kennedy, in both style and delivery. Then Mr. Evett told the story of Muldoon the Orc and Fred the Monster. His theme was the loss of magic in our world of reality.

I certainly agree with Dr. Mair. Today humor is not at its zenith. Black and sick humor prevail. And though I find them amazingly clever and funny, I find most people greet good old humor rather adversely. There is no time to be "put-on." People have lost the ability to

laugh at themselves, which is one of the fundamentals of humor. The ability to swallow some pride and laugh at oneself.

But I have a philosophy on why this is happening. Remember Muldoon and Fred. Muldoon is rather friendly, with long shaggy hair, an extremely good sense of humor, rather good vocabulary, and a mole just above his left cheek. It so happens that Muldoon's hair covers his eyes. This makes sight hard and his mole invisible. Muldoon lives in a tree, much like most of us. Now Fred comes in the story. Fred is your typical monster. Large, bureaucratic, government-funded, and will eat you piecemeal. Now Fred, being despicable, as he is, is constantly playing jokes on Muldoon. He sells Muldoon articles that pollute his air and water. He even chops down the trees. He sends Muldoon away to play games in other places. After a while Muldoon has lost his sense of humor. He doesn't laugh at Fred's woodpecker jokes any more.

Muldoon soon becomes a bit like us. He is tired of being cleaned by Colgate, bettered by Buick, and driven out of his mind by Madison Ave. He would rather say *right on* than *Right Guard*. He is tired of the paradox of Paris peace and Vietnam War.

He has decided that Fred gets all the laughs and the jokes on us.

Seniors over 21 years old may pick up their Alumni Club cards on weekdays from 9 to 5 in the Alumni Office (Millbrook House).